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LOUDON:
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1852.

The Press.—The press seldom gets due credit for its great and universal uses and services. Abuse, it receives in abundance, from the imperial despot who dreads the power of its free voice, down to the pettifogging lawyer and his swindling client, who equally dread its honest exposures of their villainy. A free, or partial free press, does an amount of good to the human race which cannot be fully estimated. In this country, for instance, the press daily opens the path to fortune and fame to thousands, not one, perhaps, of whom will ever evince a spark of gratitude. On the contrary nine out of ten thus served will be found in their after career, inveighing bitterly against the freedom of the press. All are very anxious to use it as a servant, but when it declares its independence and becomes the censor of their acts, most men fear and hate it.

But let us glance at some of the great things which the press does for the country and the world. It fosters every great and useful enterprise. Is a canal to be dug, a railroad constructed, or a steamship line established, it is the press which shows their practicability, inspires hope and confidence, and creates the public spirit to sustain them. Yet what return gets the Press? When the railroad is completed, and the information shed abroad by the Press is creating immense patronage, and the Directors are accumulating wealth by thousands, they will grudge, yea, refuse, to pay as much for and advertise in it as the cost of the paper which it would occupy. So of steamship or steamboat lines, which would never have existed but for the urgent arguments of the Press. The managers expect that their ships will be praised, the claims of the Line on the country advocated, and their interests advanced to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars, all gratuitously, and their very advertisements published at a mere nominal rate. And we might extend this illustration into every department of business.

Not a single issue of a paper of any circulation or influence, but adds to the wealth of somebody; suggests some new and profitable enterprise; or creates increased patronage for enterprise not new. But the man who has suggested to his mind by the newspaper article or paragraph a means or mode by which he may improve his circumstances, is seldom grateful. If a friend or neighbor visited him personally, and told him what he reads in the newspapers, he would regard him as his benefactor; but he has bought the paper for a cent or two, and he feels no further indebtedness.

The ambitious politician rises, through the agency of the Press, to place, power and fortune; but how often is he found to be its most violent denouncer. He will not vote for a law securing its greatness. Let the revenue, squandered by other votes, may suffer in the least, he will not support any measure which would allow newspapers, to pass through the mails free of postage. And we might travel over the whole world of political, commercial and social progress, to show what the Press has done and is doing, for associations and individuals who will not unfrequently affect contempt for the great agency originating, sustaining and promoting their enterprise. —*New-York Sun.*

The New Postage Act.—The new law upon postages, which went into operation on the 30th of October, contains divers important changes, which the people generally will be glad to learn. It is a law of six sections:

Section first provides that all papers, circulars, periodicals, &c., up to three ounces in weight, are to circulate in the mails, to any part of the country, for one cent postage; for additional weight, one cent more per ounce or fraction. If the postage is paid for yearly or quarterly, in advance, at the office where mailed or received, only one half that rate will be charged. On papers and periodicals circulated in the State where they are published, one half the above rate. Small newspapers and periodicals, and pamphlets of sixteen pages, may be sent in eight ounce packages to any address; if postage is prepaid with stamps, go for half a cent an ounce. All transient matters, if not prepaid, to pay double rates.

Section two provides that any kind of book, if its weight don't exceed four pounds, may circulate any distance under 3,000 miles for one cent an ounce; if over that distance, two cents; and if not prepaid, fifty per cent, additional is to be added. Newspapers may exchange free; and subscribers in the county where the paper is published receive one copy free.

Section three provides that no matter shall circulate at the above rates if the packages are not so inclosed that its character can be judged by the postmaster.

Section four provides that when matter is not taken out of office for three months, it shall be sold for the postage.

Section five repeals all the conflicting provisions of the act of March, 1851.

Section six gives to the paper printed in a foreign language, having the largest circulation, the publication of uncalled-for letters.

From the Charleston Courier.
THE RABUN GAP RAIL ROAD.
Messrs. Editors:—The grain crop in this State, North Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, has been beyond question an extraordinary good one. This, with the increased facilities for getting it to market by our railroads, extending as they do through Georgia to East Tennessee, in this State to Greenville, and to Charlotte, in North Carolina, will make Charleston what she long since should have been, from her present position, the great outlet for the productions of these States. The time shall come when we shall no longer be dependent on the North for the staff of life, which, before our roads penetrated Tennessee and North Carolina, left us to look to them for our supplies when our crops failed.

For years past millions of dollars have been sent to the North to buy corn, flour, &c., when North Carolina and Tennessee could have furnished us with an abundance if they could have had the facilities for sending it here. Now they have, and Tennessee alone can send us three million bushels of corn, which formerly was almost valueless to them, as they could not get it to market. Now it will net them a fair price, and be an inducement to plant more than they have heretofore done. As far back as 1847, the receipts of corn and flour from this State and Georgia were more than sufficient for consumption, and Charleston exported considerably. The terminus of our roads was Atlanta and Columbia. Now with the great extension of the roads and an overwhelming crop, we may expect large receipts. It is true Savannah will divert some of the trade from the upper part of Georgia and Tennessee, and it behooves Charleston and the State to look to their interest, and secure the whole of that trade by building the Rabun Gap railroad, which would give Charleston the whole of the Produce trade east of Chattanooga. It would be one of the most beneficial enterprises to Charleston and the State, they have ever aided. By this road Charleston would be brought 100 miles nearer Tennessee. The road would pass through the most productive part of that State, where now they have to wagon their Produce to the River and boat it down to Chattanooga. What an immense saving it would be to the farmers of Tennessee. The freight on corn would not exceed 16 cents per bushel by this route, whereas the freight from Chattanooga is 21 cents—a saving at once of 5 cents per bushel, besides the trouble and expense they now have getting it down to Chattanooga. Tennessee should look to her interest, and join this State in endeavoring to commence this great work. To her the road would be inalienable, and to Charleston would be the means of drawing the whole of a trade which she now divides with Savannah. The distance from Charleston to Chattanooga is 446 miles, and by the proposed road to Knoxville or 350 miles. Charleston has equal advantages with other cities for exporting Produce; compared with New Orleans, she has the advantage in some points. The freight from the farthest points of any of our railroads will not be more than the expense on the produce sent down to New Orleans from the different points on the Mississippi, with the extra charges in New Orleans for wharfage, &c., besides the risk of damage they run by water carriage. Compared with Northern ports, we have as many, as it is known the risk of damage to some kinds of Produce is greater when produced in a Northern climate, and shipped to a warmer, than that produced at the South. Our flour is preferred even at their own markets for export and consumption, and brings a higher price.

The direct trade of Charleston with the West Indies and Brazil would give us every advantage in sending flour to these countries. As before mentioned, the fact of our flour keeping better in these warm climates, most naturally give us that trade whenever the receipts are sufficient to export. The Grain crop at the North and East this year has been below an average one, and will keep their markets up, so that we can ship there advantageously. New Orleans sends annually a large quantity of corn and flour to New York and Boston, a great deal of it, arriving in a damaged state, caused from the water carriage it has to New Orleans, and the long voyage from there to the North.

Our proximity to all the northern ports, would save the heavy freight they have, without any risk of damage on the voyage, at any season of the year. One great difficulty heretofore, in the way of our exporting flour, has been its bad odor, and South and North Carolina would do well to imitate their sister State, Georgia, is establishing large merchant mills, so that they will buy up the wheat and put the flour in uniform and merchantable packages. Instead, as it is now, each farmer sends his wheat to mill and puts into such barrels as he chooses, and they are certain to be the cheapest he can get, with out regard to quality or appearance.

The present prospects of Charleston are gratifying, and by building the Rabun Gap railroad it would complete her prosperity. She will soon be known as a large exporter of provisions as well as cotton. What has made New York the large exporter of breadstuffs is, but her connection with the west by her railroads and canals? It was not accomplished in a year, nor do we expect Charleston to accomplish all at once, but a great deal has been done, and more will be by building the Rabun Gap railroad.

MERCHANT.

Folly.—For girls to be happy without marriage. Every woman was made for a mother; consequently babies are as necessary to their peace of mind's health. If you wish to look at melancholy and indigestion, look at an old maid. If you would take a peep at sunshine, look in the face of a young mother.

Robbery.—Our readers will recollect a robbery committed in Monroe county, about two weeks ago, at the house of John Jackson, living near Barnesville, by which he lost some 6 or \$7,000, mostly in silver. We also announced in the same paper, the arrest of two of the robbers, the celebrated Dr. Roberts, and a no less notorious character by the name of Simpson, known better by the name of Skaggs, and also the recovery of a portion of the money. Since then Col. O. C. Gibson, Lloyd Head, and others whose names we have not heard, friends and neighbors of Jackson, learning that three others of the robbers lived in Tennessee, in Bradley county, they put off in that direction, in pursuit, and by indelicate perseverance and great prudence, which it would take too long to detail, succeeded in capturing two more of the robbers, to wit: Gideon Copenhaver, of Kentucky, and Lewis Clark, of Bradley county, Tennessee. The fifth one implicated is said to be one Chas. J. Price, who was once Sheriff of Bradley county, and a man of fair standing.

The amount recovered from the first two robbers was \$946, and from the two last \$1219, making an aggregate of \$2,165; the latter had buried their share of plunder near Harlan, in Cowetta county; the place was pointed out by one of the robbers after his arrest. This, it will be seen, falls far short of the sum said to have been lost by Mr. Jackson; and we hear that they further state that the five persons mentioned are all that were concerned in the robbery. In contradiction of this part of their statement, Mr. Jackson thought there were some ten or twelve of them, and some negroes, just after the robbery, met a party of men on horse back, going a different direction from the house, and on another road, from that which Roberts and the others above mentioned had gone. The robbery is still involved in much mystery. Either the old gentlemen are mistaken in regard to the amount of money he had, or ought to have had on hand, or some others have been fingering a portion of it previous to the robbery, or else there were more concerned than those arrested are willing to name. The latter appears to us most probable.

In our article of last week, we might have mentioned, as what was entirely due to them, as we have since understood, that Geo. F. West, Joshua C. Martin, Thomas C. Taylor, and Mr. Peoples were the gentlemen to whose promptitude and perseverance the community are indebted for the arrest of the first two robbers, near Newman, aided by Mr. Shivers, Mr. Grace, and others, after they got to Newman and gave the alarm. —*Griffin Jeffersonian.*

How Barnum Purchased the Museum.—In an essay which P. T. Barnum contributed to *Frederic's Treatise on the Museum*, he thus alludes to the purchase of the Museum:

"In 1841 I purchased the American Museum in New York without a dollar, for I was not worth a dollar in the world. But I was never disheartened; I always felt that I could make money fast enough, if I only set my mind to it. I remember meeting a friend in Broadway Museum. 'Well,' said I, 'Mr. A. I am going to purchase the American Museum.' 'Buy it,' said he, 'for he knew I had no property; 'what do you intend buying it with?' 'Brass,' I replied, 'for silver and gold I have none.'"

"It was even so. Everybody who had any connection with theatrical, circus, or exhibition business, from Edmund Simpson, manager of the Old Park Theatre, or Wm. Nibbs, down to the most humble puppet-showman of the day, knew me perfectly well. Mr. Francis Olmsted, the owner of the museum building (now deceased) a noble, whole-souled man as one often meets with, having consulted my references, who all concurred in telling him that I was a "good showman, and would do as I agreed," accepted my proposition to give security for me in the purchase of the Museum collection, he appointing a money-taker at the door, and crediting me towards the purchase, all the money received after paying expenses, allowing me fifty dollars per month, on which to support my family, consisting of a wife and three children. This was my own proposition, as I was determined to live, that six hundred dollars per annum should defray all the expenses of my family until I had paid for the Museum; and my treasure of a wife (and such a wife is a "treasure,") gladly assented to the arrangement, and expressed her willingness to cut the expenses down to \$400 per annum if necessary."

One day, some six months after I had purchased the Museum, my friend Mr. Olmsted, happened in at my ticket-office about 12 o'clock, and found me alone, eating my dinner, which consisted of a few slices of corned beef and bread that I had brought from home in the morning. "Is this the way you eat your dinner?" he inquired. "I have not eaten a warmer dinner since I bought the Museum, except on the Sabbath, I replied, and I intend never to eat another on a weekday until I get out of debt." "Ah! you are safe, and will pay for the Museum before the year is out," he replied, slapping me familiarly on the shoulders; and he was right, for in less than a year from that period I was in full possession of the Museum as my own property; every cent paid out of the profit of the establishment. Had I been less economical, and less determined, my expenses would have kept pace with my income; I should have lost much valuable time in going home every day to my dinner; and my present situation would probably have been very different from what it is."

A Fracas in a Court Room.—The Cincinnati Republican states that a fracas occurred in the court room at Madison, Indiana, a few days ago, between the Hon. Jesse D. Bright, U. S. Senator, and M. C. Garber, Esq., editor of the *Madison Courier*. Mr. Garber being on the witness stand, it is said, intimated that Mr. Bright was no gentleman, whereupon the latter hurled an inkstand at his head, which was returned by a blow from the editor's cane. The fight then became general, several others taking part in it, but quiet was finally restored, and the court fined about a dozen of them \$10 each.

Eulogy on Clay.—Hon. A. K. McClung delivered on the 11th inst., at Jackson, Miss., a public eulogy on Henry Clay. It is spoken of, as of the highest order of merit. Both houses of the legislature ordered it to be printed.

For the Whole Family.—Every School boy or Student should read the newspaper, because it gives ideas to his studies, and by rendering his lessons practical, more rapidly advances him in the pursuit of knowledge. All young females should read it, because it familiarizes them with the popular topics of the day, and enables them to converse with intelligent persons; thus, they learn above the simpering Miss in *Mary's* and *no.* Every young man should read it, for all the reasons that govern the choice of his sister, and for this besides, it familiarizes him with the world, and next to travel, gives him that selfreliance in conversation, as well as in business, that lends to youth the desirable quality of modest, manly bearing. Citizens the young man or young woman all are made up of these qualities. How wide the difference. This one is frank, intelligent, assured, the other, sneaking, stupid, and shy. The one may become a man of enterprise and influence, and acquire distinction and fortune. The other, by slyly hoarding, may save a competence, but can never rise to consideration among his neighbors. How much more important it is that the head of the family should be well looked up in the occurrences of the day? To people of leisure, the newspaper is a species of luxury that the intelligent could not be induced to part with; and to the man of business, whether farmer, merchant, or mechanic, it is quite indispensable to success. The markets are made up of those who buy and who sell, and market prices are controlled by many circumstances which are no where concentrated but in the columns of the newspaper. In the simple matter of knowing when to buy and when to sell, the newspaper, to every man of business, is worth four times its cost in actual saving.

An Experiment.—Borrow a gold ring from your wife, (if you are not so fortunate as to have a wife, a gold ring will do,) and suspend it by a silk thread from the first joint of the right forefinger, taking care to disconnect this finger from contact with any other finger or thumb. Then pile up some books, or some convenient article to the height of eight or ten inches, and rest your arm thereon to steady it, allow the ring to become Stationary. Then let some one push under the suspended ring (which you are to hold about an inch from the surface of the table) a piece of metal—say a half dollar; you will immediately perceive that the ring will commence a vibratory motion, invariably in the same direction; and to from you. At first the motion will be gentle, as if stirred by a puff of wind; but will gradually become rapid and excited. While the ring is thus swinging to and fro, let a woman touch your left hand; to your astonishment the ring will soon take a transverse motion—crossing its former track; let the woman remove her hand, the original motion will be resumed. But should you be in the habit of drinking, or using tobacco excessively, the ring will not be removed at all, or only in obedience to the impulse received from tremor.

Now, is this motion imparted to the ring by the impulse? If you think so, direct the metal to be removed, and let a chunk of tobacco or a dose of strychnine, or any deadly poison whatever, quiver motion above the poison—then hangs motionless and dead.

Readers, we have stated what any of you may test; and if any of you can give us reasons for what you will perceive, we shall be glad to record them.

Law of Obstructions on Railroads.—Judge Gibson, in a case tried at Pittsburgh before the Supreme court of Pennsylvania, on Monday last week, where a suit was brought to recover on the Erie railroad the price of an animal which had been killed on the road, laid down the sound doctrine that "an owner of cattle, killed or injured on a railway, has no recourse to the company or its servants; and that he is liable for damage done by them to the company or the passengers." The court below had given a different judgment, but the common sense and legal knowledge of Judge Gibson put the matter at rest. He says: "The irresponsibility of a railway company for all but negligence or wanton injury, is a necessity of its creation. A train must make the time necessary to fulfill its engagements with the post office and the passengers; and it must be allowed to fulfill them at the sacrifice of a secondary interest put in its way, else it could not fulfill them at all. The maxim of 'salus populi' would be inverted, and the paramount affairs of the public would be postponed to the petty concerns of the individual. Every obstruction of a railway is unlawful, mischievous, and abatable at the cost of the owner of it, without regard to his ignorance or intention. The lives of human beings are not to be weighed in the same scales with the lives of a farmer's or grazier's stock; and their preservation is not to be left to the care which a man takes of his untrained cattle." —*Scientific American 9th September.*

Peculiarities of Bashful men.—We never yet saw a genuine bashful man who was not the soul of honor. Though such may blush, and stammer, and shrug their shoulders awkwardly, unable to throw forth with ease the thoughts that they would express, yet could they be brought to us as friends. There are fine touches in their characters, which time will mellow and bring out; perceptions as delicate as the faintest tint is to the unfolding rose; and their thoughts are none the less refined and beautiful that they do not flow with the impetuosity of the vital. Every objection of a railway is unlawful, mischievous, and abatable at the cost of the owner of it, without regard to his ignorance or intention. The lives of human beings are not to be weighed in the same scales with the lives of a farmer's or grazier's stock; and their preservation is not to be left to the care which a man takes of his untrained cattle. —*Scientific American 9th September.*

Who ever heard of a bashful libertine? The anomaly was never seen. Ease and elegance are his requisites; upon his lips sits flattery, ready to pay court alike to blue eyes and black; he is never unpleased, he never blushes. For a glance he is in raptures, for a word he would kill our city dens with wreaths of female purity; it is he who profanes the holy name of mother, desolates the shrine where domestic happiness is throne, ruins the heart that trusts in him, pollutes the very air he breathes—and all under the mask of a polished gentleman.

Practice flows from principle; for, as a man thinks, so will he act.

A storm on the Florida Coast.—Great destruction of property.—A severe gale prevailed on the Florida coast on the 9th ult. The coast town of Newport was blown down. The goods in the custom house were much damaged by the overflowing of the tide. The wharves at St. Marks were injured. The damage done to shipping is very extensive, and many have been driven ashore.

The light house and the keepers dwelling at Breakwater were washed away, and not a boat is left on the beach.

Wakulla bridge and the railroad bridge are destroyed, and the track washed away for half a mile.

The cotton crop is ruined; there is not a bale left on an average of ten acres.

A large quantity of turpentine trees have been destroyed in Tallahassee, and the town greatly injured; every store between the capital and coast house is damaged, and the road capped up with fallen timber.

The storm was equally severe at Apalachicola. The pilot-boat *Cypres* sunk at the wharf, and the Captain and two men were drowned. A large number of vessels are ashore, and several pilot-boats upset, and a large amount of goods damaged. The Steamer *Palmetto* is totally wrecked.

Railroading.—As the Lafayette train was pitching along the other day, at a most terrible rate, it was hailed from a large farm house with loud shouts of "Stop, stop!"

The bell was rung—the whistle screamed—the train was stopped.

"What's wanted?" asked the conductor.

"Why," said the old man, "me and my old woman wants to go with you."

"Well," said the conductor, "get aboard—get aboard."

But we ain't near ready yet. My old woman has just begun to dress, and wants you to wait."

There was a perfect explosion. The ladies tittered—the men screamed—the conductor looked blank, and shouted "Go ahead!" The passengers all begged him to wait until the woman dressed and one gentleman shouted, "Come on with your wife, I'll hook her dress," and the train vanished.

Who will dare to say that women don't claim their rights in this country, where a whole train is stopped to give a woman a chance to put on her "becomings?" Western women against the world! If she had got hold of the conductor she would have made him wait!

Postage Stamp Envelopes.—We understand that the Postmaster General has accepted the proposal of Mr. George F. Nesbit, of New York, to furnish the Department with the postage stamp envelopes authorized by the act of the last session of Congress. These convenient little wrappers will consist of three sizes—note, letter, and official. The denominations will be three, six, and twenty-four cents; the latter intended for foreign correspondence. They will be self-sealing, and bear a stamp similar in style to the English stamped envelope, and are expected to be put into use very soon.

As the uses are yet to be determined for this important purpose, it is probable that the envelopes will not be put in circulation before the first of January next; but every exertion will be made to have them earlier. —*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Five Cents Reward.—A Big Scoundrel.—I will give the above reward to any person delivering to the good citizens of this town a bow-legged, bandy shanked, hump backed, Tarapin looking creature, calling himself Charles Culver, Railroad contractor, who came here some time ago and undertook a contract on our railroad, and after getting all the property he could in and about here, left for parts unknown between two days.

Even to his day laborers were swindled out of all the work they had done for him. He has swindled this county out of \$12,000. It is supposed that the rascal and his confidante little monkey faced villain calling himself Makiely, alias Smith, will make for North Carolina. Any information about either of them will be thankfully received.

P. S. Since going to press I understand that Mr. Culver has been seen overhead by some of our energetic citizens and safely lodged in jail at Estillville, Va. Fork him over gentlemen, my reward is out for his delivery here; and while you are forking him over, I would extend my reward for the delivery of an old fox calling himself Hitchens, the wire worker in all this scheme of villainy. Friend Makiely, I understand gave his pursuers leg bail, when they were about to overhaul him, leaving bag and baggage to their tender mercies—*Jonabero (Tenn.) Curry-Comb.*

Prospect of the Cotton Crop.—The N. O. Price Current of last Saturday has the following remarks upon the present crop in Louisiana, Texas and Mississippi: "The weather, for two or three weeks past, has been highly propitious for the maturing and gathering of crops, and the accounts from the interior are decidedly more favorable than they were in the latter part of September."

The accounts from this portion of the cotton growing country are decidedly more favorable now than they were a month ago. In fact we hear of very little complaint among the planters now, while many of them say they will make an average crop. If the present fine and propitious weather continues, there can be no doubt but that the crop will be a large one.

Hogs.—We hear of no contracts in this vicinity. We learn that large droves have been driven South from Mt. Sterling, Ky., where the prevailing rates are \$4 on time. At St. Louis, the hogs are ready, and the money is ready at \$4.50 to \$5 for No. 1, as soon as the season and hogs arrive. We estimate the number to be packed there the forthcoming season, at 60,000. There is a larger hog crop than was anticipated in the Grand river, Mo., country, and for the maturing and gathering of crops, and the accounts from the interior are decidedly more favorable than they were in the latter part of September. —*Louisville Courier.*

The way they Execute Criminals in China.—A correspondent gives an account of the execution of fifty-three criminals at Canton on the 1st of May. After describing the preparations, he says they were all made to kneel in a row, and three executioners, with sharp swords, commenced chopping the heads off with very little ceremony, using both hands, and never giving more than one blow, a man attending behind, holding the arms up, causing the neck to be in a proper position. When the head rolled in the mud, this party gave the body a push or kick to throw it on the ground from a kneeling position. Fresh swords were used after every three or four cuts were made, and the whole affair could not have lasted more than two minutes.

Cheap Labor.—It was recently stated, in a mercantile paper, that in Massachusetts, the great staples of agriculture—cereal grains—beef and pork, &c., had diminished, as appears by the census, with the growth of manufactures; and an argument was thereon predicated, or rather a conclusion jumped at, that therefore manufactures were thriving at the expense of agriculture. Now nothing could well be more fallacious than such an inference. So far from it, it comes in direct corroboration of what we have ever contended for in the *Plow, the Loom, and the Anvil*; in fact, illustrates the main purpose for which this work was established, for it proves that when the manufacturer sits down by the side of the agriculturist, when the loom and the anvil take their place by the side of the plow, then it is that men give up making corn and wheat, and rye, and oats, and things that are measured in bushels and sent off to be consumed at a distance, and go to making potatoes and turnips, and cabbages, and milk, and butter, and fruit, and onions, and carrots, that may, on the spot, be sold and exchanged for manure, or consumed on the spot and converted into milk and butter; and the refuse of the land being in all cases returned to the land; its ammonia, its phosphates, and all its elements of fertility which grain crops carry off and which bullocks carry off in their meat and bones to a distant market, are thus reserved and restored to the mother that bore them. —*Plough, Loom and Anvil.*

The Vice of Intemperance.—The alarming increase of intemperance and the extraordinary amount of crime growing out of it, are creating a profound sensation in the minds of the lovers of order and morality throughout the land, and every where people are canvassing in their mind the means to be adopted of abating an evil of so great enormity. That it is a nuisance of extraordinary enormity, no candid, unprejudiced man, whose opinions are of any value, and who has taken any pains to observe the course of events and the amount of crime resulting from intemperance and drunkenness can or will pretent to deny. It becomes then the highest duty of the citizen, patriot and philanthropist, to deliberately investigate and calmly resolve upon the most available means of abating such a nuisance. That they have the power and that it is their duty, we entertain no more doubt than we do of their power to abate any other nuisance, and we all know that they have plenary power to abate many nuisances not one hundredth part so destructive to life, liberty, and the good order, peace, dignity and morals of society, as that of intemperance.

We have been led to these remarks, by reading the following extract from the Presentments of the Grand Jury of Cass county. Similar sentiments had previously emanated from a Grand Jury of the same county, and also from Monroe county. The question presented is of grave importance, and must sooner or later be, weighing carefully the subject, in our verdicts, and then make up their decisions. If they are patriots and philanthropists they can arrive at but one conclusion, to abate the nuisance, by prohibiting the sale at retail of intoxicating drinks.

We are not unmindful of the fact that the utterance of this sentiment will excite among the demagogues of the day and the ale-house politicians no little clamor. We are prepared for all this. We have surveyed the whole ground. We have watched with a deep anxiety the progress of drunkenness and the daily increase of crime the immediate consequence of it, and we are prepared to do our duty, to our country and our fellow beings, in an earnest and honest effort, to rid the country of the evil.

"We earnestly request our representatives in the next Legislature to promote the passage of an act submitting to a vote of the people the question, whether or not it be their will to have a law enacted suppressing the retail of spirituous liquors in this State. This question, if discussed with all political contests, and let to the calm, sober and unbiassed expression of public sentiment, we confidently believe will be decided in the affirmative, and the strong arm of the law, in obedience to popular will, can then be justly exercised in the suppression of this 'iniquitous and destroying business.'"

Mr. Webster.—It has been already stated that a post-mortem examination of Mr. Webster was made a day or two after his death. The Boston Courier says:

We understand that at a recent meeting of a medical society some of the more striking results of the examination were stated, and formed the subject of an interesting scientific discussion. The cerebral organs were of the very largest known capacity, exceeding by thirty per centum the average weight of the human brain; and with only two exceptions, (Cuvier and Duvoytren), the largest of which there is any record. It is also worthy of remark that a well marked effusion upon the Arachnoid membrane was discovered in these investigations, although there were no perceptible evidences of any lesion during Mr. Webster's life-time. It is supposed to have been caused by his severe fall from his carriage in Kingston last spring. It is a remarkable physiological fact that an injury, which would have inspired the intellect, if not at once caused death, in another, should in this instance have been attended with so little external evidence of so important an injury to a vital organ.

Life's Decline.—Sadness is apt to gather over the thought of those who are in the middle of their career and the strength of their days, in the anticipation of the 'sere and yellow leaf' of life's decline. Though they wish to be spared to old, they shrink from the destiny of being old. And this is an inconsistency and a weakness. "Age is dark and unlovely," is the favorite chant of youth's boding time. Inexperience deceives it, without knowing what it is, Gay hearts look away from it as one of nature's stern necessities. Imagination finds a romance in it, and it is the autumnal landscape, with its balance to it in the autumnal landscape, with its lengthening night and its willed glories. The poetry that we all read, signs drearily of his declension of human power, the stripping off of the earth's bravery;

Where is the pride of summer; the green pride, The many, many leaves, all twinkling? Three Alone, alone, Upon a mossy stone, We sit and reckon up the dead and gone, With the last leaves for a love rosary."

Cumberland and Casey counties, Kentucky, have both voted in favor of county subscriptions to the Danville and McMinnville (Tenn.) Railroad.